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the United States since that date, the Guide has been given a much desired revision, bringing it down to date and greatly increasing its usefulness.

In the new edition the original authors have associated with themselves Professor Turner, who is particularly responsible for the new material on the West and for the new part dealing with the period since the Civil War. The new edition contains nearly two hundred more pages than the original one, some sixty of which have been added to the subject matter previously treated, while a hundred are given to the period 1865-1910 and twenty more to the index.

The general plan of the original volume has been followed in the new edition, although modified in details. The only feature that has not been expanded is the pedagogical part of the work which has been considerably abridged because of the variety and serviceability of the new material on the teaching of American history which has become available in the last few years, but forty-five pages are still devoted to this subject.

Besides those already mentioned, the following are the most important of the new features: the addition of a great number of references to the new works; the replacing of less accessible works with reference to more available ones; emphasizing the attention given to geography; enlarging the scope of the work to cover sectional development, as well as topics dealing with social, economic and industrial history in general.

The most extensive section of the work is devoted to the presentation of some one hundred and eighty topics with specified references arranged under the four captions, General, Special, Sources and Bibliography indicating the most convenient available and authoritative treatment of particular subjects. The elaborate index of some sixty-five pages renders the various titles and subjects readily available.

"The volume," the authors state, "is the outcome of thirty years' experience in the study and teaching of American history—and is based upon their own class work and investigation." Acting on the principle "that every scholar owes it to the cause to communicate his collections of material," they have made this contribution and thus placed under a debt of gratitude all present and future students of the subject.

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CHATTERTON-HILL, GEORGES. *The Sociological Value of Christianity*. Pp. xxii, 285. Price, \$2.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Some time ago there was published in *THE ANNALS* a review of a volume on "Heredity and Selection in Sociology," by Dr. Chatterton-Hill, who is Docent of Sociology at the University of Geneva. It is interesting, therefore, to receive a volume of an entirely different nature.

The most pronounced characteristic of this book is the bias of the author. He writes from the standpoint of a loyal Roman Catholic, and is absolutely unable to recognize the worth of the standards of those who do not agree with him in his religious professions. It is indeed comforting to one of his persuasion to have the author review social conditions of Europe, to trace the influence of the Church

and come to the conclusion that those who refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of the Catholic Church are on the wrong track. Thus the doctrine of the Church is Christianity, not merely one phase of it. The development of the Middle Ages with the idea of the equality of all men before God is based upon egotism. This egotism must lead to anarchy, and in view of the necessity for individual humiliation leads logically to the development of some hierarchy to be the representative of God. Democracy is based on egotism, hence is anarchistic and must fail.

So in the study of marriage and family life. To allege that hatred of restraints on sexual intercourse was the chief factor at work in the anti-Catholic movement of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and is the principal lever of the modern revolutionary movement is ridiculous. It will certainly surprise many of the descendants of the Puritans to learn this. It logically followed then that husband and wife were unequal for the moral law. Hence the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the family is different. To study *Struggle and Suffering* (chapter vii), and learn that religion is never humanitarian is to give one an impression that, to say the least, does not tally with the present developments in the United States. The result of it is, therefore, that the logical result of Protestantism is self-destruction. Only by recognizing the frailty of the teaching of the Church by modifying one's own opinion whenever the Church declares that this or that is the true doctrine is safety to be found.

The book will be to non-Catholics, therefore, chiefly of interest as showing the intellectual subservieny which must necessarily result from the acceptance of a final standard in controlling evolution. Devout Catholics will be far more sympathetic than is the present reviewer, but there will be many of them who doubt whether such wholesale condemnation of other groups is an indication more of scholarship than keenness of vision.

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DOUGHERTY, J. H. *Power of Federal Judiciary over Legislation.* Pp. viii, 125. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

This book was written to prove that, prior to the formation of the national constitution, the state judiciary claimed and used the power to judge laws, repugnant to the state constitution, to be null and void; that although this right of the judges was challenged in some instances, their conclusions were generally accepted; that these decisions were known to the members of the Federal Convention; that the existence of such a power was assumed in the resolution and letters submitted to the states by the Congress of the Federation in April; and that, in establishing the federal judiciary, the convention aimed to create a tribunal which should enjoy a like prerogative, with the adequate power of setting aside acts of congress repugnant to the constitution. This is the second book published to prove that the framers of the national constitution intended to give to the supreme court the power to declare congressional acts null and void.

The monograph is a thorough-going presentation of one side of this never-ending controversy. The author does not at all times clearly distinguish between the undoubted desire of the framers of the national constitution to make the